



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Cholera.*

*Turkey.*—According to a report dated June 16, cholera has almost been stamped out in Damascus, while in the villages in the vicinity the disease continued to spread. Cases have been reported from the villages of Dama, Katana, Dschede, Beytarie, and others. In the last-named village there occurred between the 6th and 13th of June 26 cases of cholera, of which 23 ended in death. In the village of Kara (half way between Damascus and Homs, on the caravan route from Damascus to Aleppo) 13 cases of cholera occurred between the 8th and 14th of June.

*French Indo-China.*—Between the 27th of May and the 2d of June five deaths from cholera occurred in Saigon. In Gocong 2 Europeans died of cholera. In Cholon (Cochin-China) 3 natives succumbed to the disease.

*Death rate of Berlin.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 20 was considerably higher than that of the foregoing week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.9 per 1,000. Of the large German cities, two-thirds showed less favorable figures than Berlin. The following places, among others, showed a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Braunschweig, Cologne, Munich, Nuremberg, Karlsruhe, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg, Stettin, as well as Paris and Vienna. The following towns had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely, Stuttgart, Bremen, Kiel, Charlottenburg (with 11.9), Schöneberg (with 10.6 per 1,000), and also London. The increase in the mortality was more noticeable among children in the first year of life than among the higher age classes. The infant mortality rate rose from 3.1 in the previous week to 4.1 per year and mille, but was thereby only the half of Munich, Stettin, and Chemnitz. There was a slight increase in acute intestinal diseases, which caused 55 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 40 victims. There were registered 75 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis and 34 deaths from cancer. There were 2 deaths from scarlet fever, against 10 in the foregoing week. Further, there occurred 1 death from diphtheria, 8 deaths from measles, 8 cases of typhoid fever (with 1 death), and 10 persons died by violence.

## GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 6, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 30	Banan .....	18	0	0	0
30	Anselm .....	41	8	0	15

The *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.